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UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT
PROGRAMME

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DP/PROJECTS/7449

ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
CAMBODIA

IPF:(1992-96) $105 314 000
(CMB/92/006) - Area Development Programme

Date of approval by the AC:[1]	27 January 1993	
Expected duration:	18 months	
Lead Government Authority:	The Supreme National Council of Cambodia (SNC)	
Proposed executing agency:	UNDP/OPS	
Government implementing agencies:	UNDP/OPS/CARERE, Community Organizations, District and Provincial Administrations, NGOs	
Overall Programme:	$31 830 000	
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 4 969 000	Source of funds: IPF
Third-party cost sharing:	$ 2 065 200	Source of funds: Netherlands and Finland
Total UNDP budget:	$ 7 034 600	
AOS on IPF contribution:	$ 293 200	Agency: UNDP/OPS
AOS on Third-party cost sharing:	$ 229 700	Agency: UNDP/OPS
Total AOS:	$ 522 900	Agency: UNDP/OPS

Project background

Cambodia has suffered from internal conflict for nearly two decades, during which it has been economically devastated and internationally isolated. Today, it is one of the poorest countries of the world, with low grade infrastructure, utilities, and public services. In its predominantly (subsistence) agricultural economy, the majority of population lives in poverty in rural areas, largely inaccessible and lacking minimum facilities and services. Women constitute 66 percent of the adult population which has an unusually high proportion of female-headed households. The administrative structures are institutionally very weak and lack human and financial resources. There are severe budgetary constraints; and inflation is running high. Prolonged internal conflict has left dangerous mines in most areas, resulting in loss of lives and limbs on almost a daily basis. For most of the last two decades, NGOs have been the main source of hard-currency external support and they have been active in many sectors and levels of the economy.

The Paris Peace Agreement of October 1991 has set in motion the process of national reconciliation, rehabilitation and election of a new government. By end 1992, over 200,000 out of 370,000 Cambodians living for a decade in the border camps in Thailand have been repatriated to Cambodia and are being resettled. More than 180,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and over 200,000 (to be demobilised) combatants of various parties are to be

[1] **This Fact Sheet reflects the status of the project/revision at the time it was approved by the Action Committee; modifications to the project/revision may have occurred subsequently.**

resettled.

To ensure harmonious reintegration and national reconciliation, a special UNDP-le inter-agency mission developed a Rural Integration Strategy (RIS) in February 1992. The RIS calls for "Quick Impact Projects" (QIPs) for activities of an immediate and medium-term nature to be undertaken to provide support to the rural communities, also stressing that pilot models should be tested for further replication in the entire country. QIPs are to be developed in close collaboration with local authorities, UNHCR, UNICEF, NGOs and bilateral donors. In response to a request from the President of the SNC to the UN system to provide urgent humanitarian and training assistance to Cambodia, UNDP approved two large-scale umbrella projects in September 1991.

Description of project

The immediate objectives of the project are to: (a) establish a mechanism to identify, implement and coordinate reintegration activities; (b) reintegrate returnees through the rehabilitation of essential infrastructure (secondary and tertiary roads), increased agriculture and food production output, increased employment and income generation opportunities, improved quality of educational services, improved quality of health care, improved quality of water supply and sanitation facilities; and (c) develop and apply a methodology for area-based community development.

Project activities will include: (a) establishing the participation of beneficiary communities to ensure ownership and sustainability; (b) interlinking all priorities and addressing them in a multisectoral area-based development approach; and (c) meeting the needs of UNHCR and WFP for the repatriation process.

Inputs

UNDP will provide one deputy programme manager (12 workmonths); one senior programme manager (18 workmonths); one health specialist (18 workmonths); one logistics officer (18 workmonths); three PSUs coordinators (18 workmonths); two agronomists (18 workmonths); two water engineers (18 workmonths); two community development officers (18 workmonths); two income generation specialists (18 workmonths); three administration cum finance assistants (18 workmonths); two UNVs (12 workmonths); subcontracts for area development 'activities'; expendable and non-expendable equipment for the functioning of the JTMU and PSUs as well as to support multi-sectoral reintegration activities; and miscellaneous costs.

Finland will provide for telecommunication and water equipment (US$ 318,189) while the Japanese Trust Fund to UNV-Geneva will provide the services of six UNVs for 12 workmonths each (US$ 180,000). The EEC will provide the services of the ADP manager for 24 workmonths (US$ 360,000); and Norway will provide a team of deminers (US$ 2 million). Parallel funding for about $ 1 million has also be committed by UNHCR for QIPs to be implemented by the CARERE Team. The European Community, UNHCR, some bilaterals and NGOs are committing over $ 16 million for similar activities in the target areas under the CARERE coordination mechanism.

Financial data

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Personnel	2 653 400
Subcontract	3 159 400
Training	20 000
Equipment	1 035 000
Miscellaneous	166 800
Total	7 034 600

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ENGLISH

APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF
PARAGUAY

IPF:(1992-1996) $ 5 185 000

(PAR/92/012) - Rehabilitation of Flood-Affected Areas

Date of approval by the AC:[1/]	11 November 1992
Expected duration:	12 months
Proposed executing agency:	Government
Government implementing agency:	National Office for Management and Administration of Projects (ONCAP) (Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock)
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$ 6 285 000
Cost sharing (World Bank & Government):	$ 6 285 000
Total UNDP budget:	$ 6 285 000

Project background

Between April and July 1992, Paraguay suffered severe inundations, which forced 15,000 families out of their homes and caused major damages to the infrastructure. Communications, schools, hospitals and other services were disrupted in the flood regions; and the productive sector, mainly agriculture and livestock, suffered important losses. The Government of Paraguay has given maximum priority to this emergency situation, requesting the international community to focus its assistance on reducing the effects of the disaster. It is also significant that the rehabilitation requested is urgent and necessary given that meteorological projections indicate that floods of a worse intensity can be expected in May of 1994.

To this effect, a remnant of a former World Bank loan, amounting to (US)$5,700,000 has been specifically negotiated and assigned for disaster rehabilitation and infrastructure strengthening in the affected areas. In addition, the Government has decided to contribute (US)$ 800,000 (including support costs) from its own sources and requests that the occasion be used not only for rehabilitation but also for developing an improved and more transparent technical capacity as regards administrative modalities permitting swift project execution. It is this dimension that results in the Government seeking UNDP intervention in the project.

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Description of project

The immediate objective of the project is to assist in the improvement of livin conditions and the regional rehabilitation/reintegration of the flood affected region.

Project activities will include: (a) construction of potable water stand posts and the infrastructure; (b) rehabilitation of flood damage roads (200 kms); and (c) provision of medicines and vaccines to the population.

Inputs

UNDP will provide through the Government and the World Bank, consultancies for technical supervision, administration and some basic equipment to cover the engineering studies, design and supervision of the different project components with assistance being provided to all ministries involved in the actual preparation of the bids and their evaluation; subcontracts to cover the rehabilitation works such as flood control barriers and rehabilitation of roads; equipment for rehabilitation of flood-affected areas; and miscellaneous costs.

Financial data

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Personnel	440 000
Subcontract	5 210 000
Equipment	500 000
Miscellaneous	150 000
Total	6 285 000

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APPROVAL OF UNDP ASSISTANCE TO A PROJECT OF NIGERIA

IPF:(1992-96) $119 993 000

(NIR/92/013) - Happy Land Happy World

Date of approval:	10 September 1992
Expected duration:	12 months
Proposed executing agency:	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UNCHS - Habitat) in association with World Tourism Organization (WTO)
Government implementing agency:	Urban and Regional Planning Division (Federal Ministry of Works and Housing) in association with Office of Environment and Physical Planning, Lagos State
Proposed UNDP contribution:	$536 000 Source of funds: IPF
Total UNDP budget:	$536 000

Project background

The last two years have witnessed new initiatives by the Federal and State Governments in Nigeria to promote tourism industry. These initiatives have been directly influenced by the report of the commission on Tourism Development Strategy, which emphasized Nigeria's great potential for the industry but denounced the apathy shown to this sector by successive governments. The Federal Government has spotted the need to develop the tourism industry among other reasons to generate foreign exchange.

In reaction to this report, the Federal Government has now formulated a national tourism policy and is committed to establishing a favourable economic and physical environment within which the private sector will be stimulated to invest in the tourism industry. The Federal Government has re-organized the institutional arrangements for promoting tourism and have clearly defined the roles of the three-tier governments in the industry. Many State Governments in the country (notably the Lagos state Government) have followed the example set by the Federal Government to formulate their state tourism plans and policies.

The concept of Happy Land Happy World City (HLHW) was initiated by a private firm by that name. This firm approached the Lagos state government with their proposal in 1986. The Lagos State Government in support of the proposal has allocated approximately 9,470 hectares of land on the Lekki Beach to the management of HLHW for which certificate of occupancy has been issued. However, the scale of the proposed tourist city makes demands on careful planning as to ensure sustainable environmental development, of which Nigeria has very little or no experience at the present. To strengthen the technical capacity of the planning agencies, ensure a well-planned and developed tourist resorts and minimize the adverse effects of tourism, UNDP assistance was requested under the present approval.

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Description of project

The immediate objective of the project is to undertake a feasibility study of a major proposal to promote domestic and international tourism, and to assist domestic and foreign private sector investment in the industry.

Project activities will include: (a) establishing a basis and framework for determining the impacts, viability and sustainability of the proposed tourist city, economically and ecologically; (b) preparing a report on the existing population activities and local residents' attitudes towards the proposed development; (c) producing base maps and aerial photos for proposed site; (d) compiling a subsoil information report and data; (e) conducting landscape survey and site analysis; and (f) assessing environmental impact.

Inputs

UNDP/UNCHS will provide a chief technical adviser (12 work-months), a consultant for tourism development (0.5 work-months), an environmental planner (one work-month), three subcontracts to update aerial photo and mosaic for the project site, in sub-soil information and landscape and site analysis report and conceptual plan, in economic/financial feasibility study); eight national professionals (40 work-months); in-service training; and equipment.

Financial data

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Personnel	177 000
Subcontract	288 000
Training	58 000
Equipment	9 000
Miscellaneous	4 000
Total	536 000

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